the Grand Canal at Venice—was bequeathed to the city by the Baron Franchetti. The Hertz collection of paintings was left to the Italian Government and is now in the Palazzo Venezia at Rome. In Paris, there was inaugurated in 1936 the Nissim Camondo Museum, of decorative art of the eighteenth century, founded in memory of a young French Jew who died on the field of honour. This is not the only memorial of the family in Paris: for another member, Isaac de Camondo, left his remarkable collection of nineteenth-century art to the Louvre in 1911. At the Louvre too, as at the Bibliotheque Nationale, are many other monuments to Jewish taste, including the wonderful collection of French engravings formed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, whose munificence is commemorated on a marble tablet in the former institution; here too is the Salle Rothschild, containing masterpieces of gold-work and enamel of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, presented by Baron Edmond's kinsman Adolphe. And it was Daniel Osiris who presented to the French nation the Empress Josephine's home, Malmaison.

In Germany, among a host of important donations, may be mentioned those lavishly made by James Simon to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, and the famous collection of antiquities given by Fritz von Gans to the Altes Museum. The collection of pictures which Jules Bache presented to the City of New York in 1937, valued at some £2,000,000, is among the most munificent gifts ever made to any city.

In England, Jews supported the British Museum almost from its inception: and perhaps the most remarkable accession that the institution has ever received was the great Waddesdon Bequest—in itself almost a complete museum of mediaeval and renaissance art—left to it by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in 1898. Some of the greatest treasures of the National Gallery are included